APRIL 6, 1776. NUMBER 1287.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON And WILLIAM HUNTER.

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To the INHABITANTS *of* VIRGINIA.

Impius hæc tam culta novalia miles habebit?
Barbarus has ſegetes? ——— ———
——— ——— *En quæis conſevimus agros!* VIRG.

What? Shall the impious ſoldier then enjoy
Our cultivated lands? ——— ———
——— ——— Alas! our fruitleſs toils!

MY COUNTRYMEN,

SINCE our enemies talk of offering to us terms of accommodation, and propoſe, as a foundation for treaty, the good favour ſhewn to their own officers and ſoldiers in Boſton and its environs, in granting them liberty to eat potatoes and fiſh, I ſaid it would be but fair to ſtate our demands on the oppoſite column. Before our diſſentions were carried to ſuch a height, and our injuries multiplied to ſuch an enormous degree, for the ſake of peace, and to get as well rid as we could of their inſolence, we only required them to repeal all the acts they have thought proper to add to the conſtitution ſince the year 1763. But can any American, with patience, think of ſuffering them to commit what ravages they pleaſe, and when they feel their power too weak to accompliſh all their iniquitous projects, then to make up the difference upon their own terms! Can we condeſcend to accept of a peace, that, however proper it might have been a few years ago, in our preſent circumſtances, can have no colour of equity? Reflect what an enormous expence the colonies have incurred, how many loſſes they have ſuſtained by this diſpute, that in all reaſon ought to be defrayed by the aggreſſors againſt the public peace, who have committed the depredations, and occaſioned the expence. I am too remote from the centre of intelligence to be able to make an exact eſtimate of the injuries we have ſuffered during this war. I ſhall enumerate ſome of the capital articles, ſuch as have come under every man's obſervation; and that, when collected and ranged together, will amount to a ſum which will ſurpriſe common news-paper readers, who have never taken the trouble of computing it. To begin with the largeſt ſum: I think they are very juſtly chargeable with the loſs of our trade, and of all the profits that annually accrued from it. Theſe, if I miſtake not, have been generally eſtimated at a round ſum of four millions *per annum*. A loſs which we in this colony moſt ſenſibly feel; in the almoſt total want of caſh; our ſtaple become an uſeleſs lumber; all our other merchantable commodities reduced to half price; and three hundred and fifty thouſand ſlaves rendered incapable of doing us any eſſential ſervice.

Our next conſiderable loſs is the deſtruction of the towns of Boſton and Charleſtown, and their neighbourhood; which, with the other loſſes of the inhabitants, we may fairly compute at one million and fifty thouſand pounds. To reduce theſe to particulars, the burning of about one thouſand houſes, valued very moderately, is one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds; and for the defacing of the reſt, and deſtruction of furniture, merchandiſe, *&c.* we may reckon double that ſum; and the expences of thirty thouſand inhabitants, driven from their habitations, to ſubſiſt as they can in the country (becauſe, it makes no difference in the public loſs whether they ſupport themſelves out of their own private fortunes, or are provided for by common charity) theſe, I ſay, we cannot rate at leſs, upon an average, than twenty pounds *per* man, annually; which makes a charge of 600,000l. and the whole amount is one million and fifty thouſand pounds, as above. But, to put off all objection, let us rate it at a million, which will be due to us by the beginning of next May.

Next to this we may place the burning of Norfolk, with ſome ſmall towns in New England. The damage may be eſtimated at four hundred thouſand pounds; and other incidental charges, for piracies, robberies, and ſheep-ſtealing (which, by the bye, would have been reckoned felony in England) at fifty thouſand.

Add to theſe the expences of the war, which I know no better way of eſtimating than from the bills of credit that have been emitted for the ſupporting of it, and which, in our preſent circumſtances, muſt unavoidably be ſo much public loſs when this money comes to be redeemed. This ſum is pretty eaſily come at: The Congreſs having iſſued three million of dollars; the Convention of this colony three hundred and fifty thouſand pounds; and all the other colonies together at leaſt one million and fifty thouſand pounds. To bring theſe differerent eſtimates together into one ſum,

For the loſs of trade, — — —	£.	4,000,000
The deſtruction of Boſton, Charleſtown, *&c.*		1,000,000
Burning Norfolk, *&c.* — — —		400,000
Incidental charges, by theft, *&c.* —		50,000
Bills of credit.		
Continental currency nearly — —		1,000,000
Virginia, — — —		350,000
The other colonies, — —		1,050,000
Sum total, — —	£.	7,850,000

Almoſt eight millions of pounds, or conſiderably above twenty millions of dollars continental currency. And in this reckoning I have not mentioned the whole eſtates of the proprietors of Boſton, and the other towns, that probably will be forever loſt to their right owners; nor the expences attending the removal of the inhabitants of this, and of other colonies, near the ſea coaſts and harbours, into the remoteſt parts of the country; and all the other computations are made with the greateſt moderation, lower by far than our real loſs. So that the whole may be reckoned at twenty four millions of dollars, the beſt common ſtandard of reckoning for the whole continent. What a prodigious ſum for the united ſtates of America to give up for the ſake of a peace, that very probably itſelf would be one of our greateſt misfortunes! For the Government of Britain, aſhamed to be baffled in a favourite project, would, doubtleſs, employ all the wicked arts of policy, of bribery, corruption, places, and penſions, in which they are well ſkilled; unhappy arts, that have already brought *that* nation to the brink of ruin; that they might ſteal from *us too* what they were unable to wreſt by open violence. Who, with the ſpirit of a man, that is able to level a gun, will ſubmit to ſuch a mortifying degradation; and to the loſs of a very large proportion of all the property in the country?

The ſtate of the controverſy is very different now from what it was a few years ago, before we had taken arms in our own defence, and before the whole courſe of government was removed out of its uſual channel. And meaſures that might have been wiſe and prudent *then* would *now* carry on their face the moſt glaring impropriety. I truſt in God, that the guardians of the public intereſts of the continent will have wiſdom and integrity enough not to betray us. But, relying on their virtue as much as it deſerves, it will be a uſeful expedient to keep alive the flame of liberty and public ſpirit among the people at large, never to neglect the exerciſe of the undoubted prerogative of freemen to inſtruct their repreſentatives; and every wiſe and honeſt man among *them* will take a pleaſure in hearing the opinion and advice of his countrymen. It will give them confidence and alacrity in planning wiſe and deciſive meaſures, when they know they are alſo the voice of the public's, and when they hear you engaging to ſupport them in the execution of them with your lives and fortunes. Inſtruct your repreſentatives, therefore, to agree to no peace, nor even truce, with Great Britain, without an entire reimburſement of all our loſſes, and the abſolute and unconditional repeal of all the acts of the Britiſh Parliament injurious to the legiſlation or commerce of America, as well before as ſince the year 1763, or, if their poverty or their pride will not comply with the firſt of theſe conditions, till they declare and acknowledge us to be a free and *independent republic*. Many to whom this language is new may at firſt be ſtartled at the name of an *independent republic*, and be ready to repreſent to themſelves, that the expences of maintaining a long and important war will exceed the diſadvantages of ſubmitting to ſome partial and mutilated accommodation. But let theſe perſons point out to you any other alternative than *independence* or *ſubmiſſion*. For it is impoſſible for us to make any conceſſions, without yielding the whole of their demands. We have not armed from one end of the continent to the other, and expended ſo many millions, merely to drown a cheſt of tea; but to oppoſe that dangerous authority the Engliſh Houſe of repreſentatives has uſurped, pretending a right to *bind us in all caſes whatever*; which, if we admit it either in whole or in part, immediately draws after it an endleſs train of miſeries. Shall we then, after reluctating ſo effectually againſt this yoke of oppreſſion, be contented now, almoſt in the midſt of our ſucceſs, to receive it entire on our necks, rather than ſeparate from a country to which we have ſo long been ſuppoſed to be in a ſtate of ſubjection, when we ought only to have been conſidered in a ſtate of alliance? For this muſt be the neceſſary effect of an accommodation on any other principles than thoſe I have laid down. Their propoſition is ſo invidious that every ſingle part involves in it every other. And if we think to ſwallow any of them with ſafety, we ſhall only be undeceived by being fairly and effectually choaked by the whole group. Where is the wiſdom of this ſqueamiſhneſs about independence, pretended by the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, or by any other Aſſembly or Convention on the continent? There *appears* to be moderation in it indeed; but it is the moderation of a ſpaniel dog, that grows more tame, in proportion to the ill-uſage he receives. And for the expences we are likely to incur by the war, what proportion will they bear to the enormous ſums that will be neceſſary to gratify half a million of ſtarving *villains*, who cannot be provided with penſions and places enough in England, Scotland, and Ireland, to glut their voracity? What proportion will they bear to the enormous ſums that will be expended, to enable ſome of the meaneſt wretches of the ſpecies, amongſt ourſelves, to roll in ſtate over all the cultivated lands in the country; to impoſe new quitrents, to ranſack land officers, to annul patents and grants of lands, to apply immenſe quantities to their own uſe, and to exact exorbitant fees, for permitting the proper owners to enjoy the reſt? What if we ſhould be obliged to encumber ourſelves with double the load of our preſent expences? A few years of free and univerſal trade would enable us to redeem *it* all; as well as all the loſſes we have ſuſtained, or are likely to ſuſtain by their piracies, robberies, thefts, plunders, aſſaſſinations, or murders. The proof of this ſhall be the ſubject of another paper.

A PLANTER.

Meſſieurs DIXON & HUNTER,

WHEN the critical ſituation of the country ſeems naturally to excite the attention of every one anxious for its intereſt and proſperity, I have been led to conſider the meaſures that are purſuing for the *ſubſiſtence* of the army, which has given riſe to the following obſervations.

In the diſpoſition made for that purpoſe a particular regard is due to the circumſtances of the country, to know whether it is moſt expedient that the *ſupplies* ſhould be drawn from its internal reſources, or introduced through the channel of commerce. The latter has heretofore been our chief dependence: Then the emiſſion of paper money, which through the medium of trade might be circulated into every part of the country, would effectually anſwer the end propoſed, as every man having an opportunity to diſpoſe of what he made, could readily command it for the payment of his taxes; but *now*, when every avenue of trade is cloſed, that meaſure can no longer be *wholly* purſued, without a manifeſt inequality; nor is there any other means at preſent for its circulation, ſo that the people may individually poſſeſs themſelves of it to anſwer the demands that muſt be made upon them by the publick: For however well the Committee of Safety may have intended, in ordering the purchaſes to be made *as diffuſive as poſſible*, we find the whole ſupplies of proviſions fallen into the hands of a few individuals, who are thereby raiſing fortunes at the expence of their country; for while they are diſpoſing of the produce of *their* eſtates *that* of the people at large, and generally thoſe who can leaſt afford it, is laying upon their hands. In fact, the *latter* purchaſe from the *former* the very articles they want to ſell; and if the people are deprived of the means of procuring the money, I ſee no alternative but a *ſuſpenſion of taxes* until a return of trade may enable them to do it, or by promoting ſome equitable plan that will give them an opportunity of furniſhing a juſt proportion of ſuch ſupplies as may be wanting in the articles of clothing and proviſion. The *firſt* muſt produce freſh emiſſions of paper money, without the ſame bills are taken up upon intereſt, and thrown back into circulation, ſtill ſubject to the foregoing objection; and in either caſe will, in the end, fall upon the country with accumulated weight. But, from a proper attention to the *latter*, I am convinced the above inconveniencies might, in a great meaſure, be obviated; for, ſeeing the *proviſions* already are, and the *clothing* might be, a production of the country, I ſhould ſuppoſe ſuch a regulation might take place as would permit every man to furniſh his reſpective quota ſpecifically in thoſe articles, according to his aſſeſſment, were the colony divided into diſtricts, and a particular inquiry made into the ſituation of each county, making them chargeable, according to their reſpective abilities, to produce ſuch articles as were required. The collection might be made under the direction of the county committees, by giving the preſent collectors inſtructions to open accounts for every taxable perſon in the county, giving credit for the goods furniſhed at ſuch rates as might be affixed thereon; which would be a matter of no conſequence, provided regard was had to the diſtance of tranſportation, and the price of one article bore a juſt proportion to that of another, to be by them delivered at ſuch place as might be fixed upon; a perſon of credit to be appointed in each diſtrict to ſuperintend the collections, and ſee that they were duly made; to take charge of the goods, and to have thoſe that required it made fit for the uſe of the army: For inſtance, when payments were made in grain, to have it manufactured into flour at the moſt convenient mills, which might be done at 45s. *per* hundred buſhels, and ſo in reſpect to any other article; and to have the whole tranſported according to the exigencies of the army.

I am aware of ſome objections to this meaſure. It may perhaps be ſaid, that it is too complicated, and ſubject to ſo many accidents, that the ſupplies would be rendered not only more precarious, but alſo more expenſive, by the addition of officers.——Theſe, however, if admitted, are not to be placed in competition with the advantages that will ariſe from making the payments of the taxes more equal and eaſy to the people, thereby promoting our internal peace and harmony; and from reducing the emiſſions of paper money, it is impoſſible to guard againſt every contingency. Occaſions may ariſe that will make a departure therefrom unavoidable. I wiſh only to ſee it introduced as a general plan, during the non-exiſtence of trade; and in that point of view I truſt it will, if adopted, produce the above ſalutary effects. If I have dropped a hint that may be improved to the advantage of the country, my end is anſwered.

AMSTERDAM, *December* 21.

WE learn, from good authority, that 4000 men from Brunſwick, and the ſame from Heſſe Caſſel, are taken into the ſervice of Great Britain; but we know not the deſtination of theſe troops, nor when they are to march; ſome ſay it will be next ſpring.

LONDON, *December* 21.

GENERAL Carleton, finding Montreal not tenable, has abandoned it to the provincials, who have taken poſſeſſion of it. He embarked with his forces (about ſeventy or eighty regulars, and ſome Canadians) on board ſome armed veſſels in the river, and went to Quebec, where he arrived on the 10th of November. Next day he wrote to the Miniſters here. His letters arrived yeſterday. He ſays he has twelve hundred men; but above two thirds of them are Canadian militia; the reſt ſailors, Maclane's emigrants, &c. that he has proviſions enough to laſt him till the middle of May next, and ſtores ſufficient. A party of Arnold's troops croſſed the river; ſome went to the gates of the town, and huzza'd; others took poſſeſſion of the heights of Abraham, but being fired upon from the ramparts, they all ran away into the woods. [*Miniſters call this good news.*]

This morning arrived in the river the John and Jane, Knowles from Quebec.—She brought ſeveral families, who have left Canada on account of the preſent commotions there.

Extract of a letter from QUEBEC, *November* 7, 1775.

"In my laſt I hinted to you the ſituation this country was in. Since that period things have grown worſe; in ſo much that the country is now inveſted in three different places. Our friends above will inevitably fall a ſacrifice to a rebel banditti, being unable to withſtand ſuch powerful opponents; while we in this place are making every preparation for an obſtinate defence, being reſolved to hold out to the laſt. So ſoon as this veſſel ſails, which I imagine will be the laſt this year, every citizen will betake himſelf to arms, as all kinds of buſineſs will then in a great meaſure ceaſe. For theſe three months paſt, the inhabitants have already been doing garriſon duty, as militia, in which corps I have alſo the honour to ſerve, and this day mounted guard, which comes round every fourth day.

"We have at this time about forty pieces of cannon on our ramparts, and every avenue leading to the town properly repaired. The only thing we want is men, there being no regulars in the garriſon: However, what with ſailors, Britiſh ſettlers, and French (though the latter cannot be much depended upon) we nearly muſter 2500. With this force we hope to hold out till we have a reinforcement in the ſpring; but ſhould that be late in arriving, I am afraid we ſhall at laſt be obliged to yield. Indeed, would you believe it, the French, whom the government has done ſo much for, and relied upon, have taken up arms againſt us, ſeveral of whom are now priſoners amongſt us, having been taken in a late engagement near the town. As I ſhall have no opportunity of writing to Great Britain till perhaps June next, unleſs matters are ſettled at home, you will not be ſurpriſed at my ſilence."

A letter from Quebec ſays, "The Governor had often talked to us of the Canadians joining, and they at laſt joined with a wit-

reſs, but it was the wrong ſide for Great Britain, although we had many aſſurances that they would either remain neuter, or join the mother country.

By the lateſt accounts from Canada, we are aſſured, that the preſent troubles in that country have been fomented by the regular clergy, who have very large poſſeſſions there, and who found themſelves, as they imagined, cruelly treated by the diſtinction made in their diſfavour in the Quebec bill.

It is currently reported that ſeveral Iriſh officers in the French ſervice are now ſerving as volunteers in the *rebel* army acting againſt General Carleton.

It is conjectured that Government may very well ſpare the expence of ſending commiſſioners to America; the colonies being, it is ſaid, univerſally agreed not to enter into any treaty with the preſent Miniſtry, or any of their agents; nor to receive any terms or propoſitions of accommodation whatſoever till the adviſers of the late violent meaſures are brought to juſtice, and puniſhed for their conduct.

The goods ſent out in the Adamant, Wilſon, from London to Quebec and Montreal, are coming back in the General Thomas, Littleworth, the Governor not ſuffering them to proceed to Montreal.

Saturday night ſome deſpatches were ſent to Falmouth, to be forwarded to the different Governors in North America, with the American reſtraining act, and orders with full power to carry the ſame into execution.

The firſt ſtep propoſed, it is ſaid, by the new Miniſter of the war department in France, was to form forty battalions of the militia into eight regiments of ſtanding forces. This does not bear a very pacific appearance.

WHITEHALL, *Dec.* 23. This morning Brook Watſon, Eſq; arrived at Lord George Germaine's office from Quebec, with deſpatches from Major General Carleton, dated Montreal, the 5th of November, containing intelligence that General Carleton, not being able to collect a force that might be depended upon for the relief of St. John's, the rebels had taken advantage of the defection of the lower claſs of Canadians to preſs forward their enterpriſe; and that the forts of Chamblee and St. John upon Richelieu river, the latter of which has ſtopped the progreſs of the rebels for above two months, had ſurrendered, and the garriſons were made priſoners upon capitulation.

By a letter from Lieutenant Governor Cramahe, dated Quebec, November 9, it appears, that a party of *rebels* under the command of one Arnold, had invaded the province by the way of the river Chaudiere; and that part of them were actually arrived, and had taken poſt at Point Levi oppoſite to Quebec.

KINGSTON *(Jamaica) Dec.* 23.

ON Thurſday afternoon was brought into Port Royal harbour the ſloop Dove, Capt. Bull, belonging to Rhode Iſland. This veſſel had loaded at Cape Nichola Mole, with French produce, and on her paſſage homeward was met by his Majeſty's ſhip Maidſtone, Allan Gardiner, Eſq; commander, who ſeized her. We are informed that the Maidſtone was then in chaſe of a brigantine and ſloop, the latter laden with gunpowder, and came out of Cape Francois, which was yeſterday ſent in.

On Thurſday ſe'nnight arrived here from Port au Prince, l'Amphitrion, a French frigate commanded by le Count de Gras, with the congratulations of the new Governor of Hiſpaniola, to his Excellency Sir Baſil Keith.

ST. JOHN's, *(Antigua,) Feb.* 3.

YESTERDAY the following veſſels were condemned at a court of Vice-Admiralty, held at the courthouſe in the town of St. John, viz.—Ship Two Brothers, loaded with flour, bread, ſpermaceti candles, ſtaves, bees wax, &c. &c. taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Experiment, Robert Keeler, Eſq;—Brigantine Greyhound, with flour, pork, herrings, ſtaves, heading, bricks, bar-iron, a negro woman, &c. &c. taken by the Argo, William Garnier, Eſq;—Sloop Two Brothers, with live ſtock, cheeſe, onions, beef, pork, bread, bullion, &c. &c. taken by the Viper, Samuel Graves, Eſq;

SAVANNAH *(in Georgia) Feb.* 14.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with his family, left this place laſt Sunday night, and went on board his Majeſty's ſhip Scarborough, lying at Tybee.

Laſt Thurſday Capt. Wright arrived at Tybee, in a ſchooner from Grenada. And next day a large tranſport ſhip arrived with ſoldiers, from Boſton. Lord William Campbell is on board his Majeſty's ſhip Syren.

Feb. 21. A tranſport ſhip arrived at Cockſpur on the 12th inſtant, from Boſton, with more ſoldiers.

His Majeſty's ſhip Raven ſailed from Tybee on Saturday morning, on a cruiſe. His Majeſty's ſhip Cherokee, the two tranſport ſhips which lately arrived from Boſton, a ſloop, and three ſmall veſſels, are now lying at anchor within three miles of this town.

The following is a copy of his Excellency the Governor's letter, which was read on Friday laſt, at a meeting of the inhabitants of the town and diſtrict of Savannah.

On his Majeſty's ſervice.

To the Hon. James Mackay, Eſq; and the reſt of the members of his Majeſty's Council at Savannah.

On board his Majeſty's ſhip Scarborough, at Cockſpur, February the 13th, 1776.

Honourable Gentlemen,

AFTER uſing my beſt endeavours, for upwards of 3 weeks, to prevail on thoſe in whoſe hands the preſent ruling powers are, that the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips here might obtain aſſurances that they might come to town, and have a free intercourſe with me, without receiving any inſult from the people aſſembled in and about town, alſo that the King's ſhips might be ſupplied with proviſions, on paying the full price or value of it; and finding that the laſt meſſage relative to theſe matters, which I deſired the repreſentatives of the town of Savannah to deliver to the perſons exerciſing thoſe powers, was ſo lightly treated, and ſo little regarded, as that, although delivered on Tueſday morning the 6th inſtant, yet I received no kind of anſwer to it for five days, nor did I underſtand whether it was meant to give me any anſwer or not; and well knowing that it was eſſential to his Majeſty's ſervice, and the welfare of this province, that I ſhould have an interview with the King's officers here; for theſe reaſons, and many others which you were made acquainted with, and approved of, I determined, at all events, to attempt coming down here, where I arrived ſafe at 3 o'clock yeſterday morning. And after having examined, and duly weighed and conſidered, my ſeveral letters from England, and General Howe at Boſton, and after having had a full converſation with his Majeſty's officers here, I have the greateſt ſatisfaction to be able to affirm, from the beſt authority, that the forces now here will not commit any hoſtilities againſt this province, although full ſufficient to reduce and overcome every oppoſition that could be attempted to be made; and that nothing is meant, or wanted, but a friendly intercourſe, and a ſupply of freſh proviſions. This may be entirely relied upon; this his Majeſty's officers have an undoubted right to expect, and what they inſiſt upon; and this I not only now ſolemnly require in his Majeſty's name, but alſo as (probably) the beſt friend the people in Georgia have, adviſe them, without the leaſt heſitation, to comply with, or it may not be in my power to enſure them the continuance of the peace and quietude they now have, if it may be called ſo.

His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant me leave to return to England, and (whatever may be thought) my regard for the people and province is ſuch, that I cannot avoid (and poſſibly for the laſt time) exhorting the people to ſave themſelves and poſterity from that total ruin and deſtruction which (although they may not yet) I moſt clearly ſee is at the threſhold of their doors; and I cannot leave them without again warning them, in the moſt earneſt and friendly manner, to deſiſt from their preſent plans and reſolutions. It is ſtill in their power, and if they will enable me to do it, I will (as far as I can) engage to give, and endeavour to obtain for them, full pardon and forgiveneſs for all paſt crimes and offences; and this I conjure them to conſider well, and moſt ſeriouſly of, before it is too late. But, let things happen as they may, be it remembered, that I this day, in the King's name, offer the people of Georgia the olive branch, that moſt deſirable object, and ineſtimable bleſſing, the return of peace and happineſs to them and their poſterity.

Capt. Barclay has deſired me to notify, that he is willing and ready to give every aſſiſtance in his power to the Captains of all ſuch merchant ſhips as may be legally cleared out to enable them to proceed on their reſpective voyages. I am alſo to acquaint you, that the detention of the ſchooner on Friday or Saturday laſt proceeded entirely from a miſtake by the officer who commanded the armed ſloop, and that, if the owner will ſend down, the ſchooner will not only be delivered up, but any reaſonable price paid for the damaged rice that was on board, part of which has been uſed to feed hogs and poultry; or they may take it away again. I am alſo to mention, that the ſame armed ſloop will be ſent up tomorrow to Four Mile Point, in order to get freſh water, and for no other purpoſe. This letter, which I conſider of the utmoſt conſequence and importance to the whole people of Georgia, I muſt deſire you will be pleaſed to communicate to the Congreſs, if ſitting, and if not, to thoſe who are called the Council of Safety, and eſpecially to the inhabitants of the town and province in general, and acquaint them that I ſhall expect their full and clear anſwer to every part of it in a reaſonable time. I am, with perfect eſteem,

Gentlemen, your moſt obedient and faithful ſervant,

JAMES WRIGHT.

CHARLESTOWN *(S. C.) March* 8.

WE hear from Savannah, that two armed ſchooners and a ſloop had got above the town, through Back river, and had taken a brigantine and ſchooner lying there; that the Syren was arrived in the river; that ſome more large veſſels were in the offing; that the troops, ſaid to be about 5 or 600, were in tranſports near the town; that it was expected they would attempt to land, to prevent which upwards of 1000 Georgia and Carolina militia-men were in Savannah; and that there is too great reaſon to fear there will be much bloodſhed.

The troops are ſaid to be the 40th regiment, and a detachment of marines. Majors Grant and Maitland are among them, alſo Capt. Pitcairn, ſon of the Major of that name, who was in the Lexington and Bunker hill engagements, and killed in the latter. It is reported they have received a reinforcement from St. Auguſtine, and have ſent for more.

Copy of a letter juſt received by expreſs from the Council of Safety Georgia.

In the COUNCIL *of* SAFETY.

Gentlemen, SAVANNAH, *March* 4, 1776.

THE intimate connection between this and your province in a particuliar manner renders it neceſſary to acquaint you with the occurrences in the former, ſince the date of our laſt; to which, and the deſpatch preceding, we refer you.

Our diſpoſitions in the evening of the 2d were ſuch as appeared to our officers the moſt likely to prevent the landing of our enemy; and ſo as, if they ſhould make their landing good, either above or below the town, to prevent their getting in. However, notwithſtanding our vigilance, they, by colluſion with the maſters and others on board the merchant ſhipping, which hauled near the ſhore of Hutchinſon's iſland in the night time, got on board the ſhipping about 4 o'clock yeſterday morning, to the number, as far as we are competent to judge from the obſervations we made, and the intelligence we received, of between 2 and 300, where they affected to conceal themſelves.

We had our fears reſpecting theſe ſhipping, and therefore kept a good watch upon them; but it was impoſſible for ſentinels on this ſhore to deſcry them in boarding from the other, the veſſels being betwixt.

Capt. Rice, who commanded a boat of obſervation, was ſent on board the ſhipping about 9 o'clock, to order the rigging on ſhore, and was, without any noiſe, or the ſmalleſt knowledge of us, kidnapped. This we did not know till about half an hour afterwards. Two ſailors, under pretence of coming on ſhore for clothes, gave information of the troops being on board the ſhipping, and of Rice's being taken. About 300 men were then immediately marched to Yamacraw, oppoſite the ſhipping, with three 4 pounders, and threw up a breaſt work. The armed ſchooner Hinchinbrook, of —— guns, with a number of men on board (which, with others, went up the Back river in the afternoon of the day preceding) about this time ſet ſail down the South river, with intent, no doubt, of covering the landing of the troops from on board the merchant ſhipping; but being continually fired at by two companies of rifle-men who were placed in ambuſcade, ſhe was obliged to come very ſlowly, and often came to, and returned a very ſmart fire at every place where the rifle-men fired from, until the tide was ſpent, and ſhe could not get down. During the courſe of this firing only one of our men got wounded, and that ſlightly in the thigh; on board ſeveral were ſeen to fall.

In town we had exhibited a ſtill more intereſting ſcene. We found the officers and men clamorous about the capture and detention of Rice; and two Gentlemen, Lieutenant Daniel Roberts of the St. John's rangers, and Mr. Raymond Demeré of St. Andrew's pariſh, ſolicited, and were permitted, to go on board to demand a ſurrender of Rice and his people. They accordingly diveſted themſelves of arms, and were rowed by a Negro on board a veſſel, in which were Capt. Barclay the Commodore, and Major Grant; and theſe officers, contrary to all the principles which cement ſociety, and govern mankind, immediately arreſted our deputies, and yet detain them as priſoners. We waited with anxious expectation for near half an hour, when we demanded our deputies by the help of a trumpet, without getting any other but inſulting anſwers. Whereupon we fired two 4 pounders directly into them, and then they informed us, that they would ſend an anſwer in writing; which they preſently after did, ſigned by Lieutenant Roberts and Mr. Demeré, purporting, that if we would ſend two of the perſons in whom the people moſt confided, they would treat with them.

Capt. Sereven, of the St. John's rangers, and Capt. Baker, of the St. John's rifle-men, chagrined, no doubt (the former particularly on account of his Lieutenant) by the detention of our deputies, took about a dozen of rifle-men in a boat, and rowed directly under the ſtern of Capt. Inglis, in whoſe veſſel were a great part of the ſoldiery, and in peremptory terms, demanded the deputies, and were anſwered, after one ſhot from Capt. Baker, by a diſcharge down directly upon them, of near two hundred ſhot, both from ſwivels and ſmall arms; which was kept up while they were in reach. The Captains and men in the boat, not in the ſmalleſt degree confuſed, or even perhaps diſappointed by the attack, fired their rifles, moſt of them three ſeveral times, and, as they ſay, not without execution; and, wonderful to tell! not a man of them killed. One man only received a ſlug in the fleſhy part of his ſhoulder, which was immediately cut out, without the ſmalleſt inconvenience or danger. The ſpectators all declare, as we now do, that ſuch a providential deliverance has not yet been known.

This unmanly attack, upon a few men in an open boat, produced a general fire from our field-pieces and entrenchments, and as ſmart a return from two 4 pounders and ſeveral ſwivels from the ſhipping, which laſted from about 12 o'clock till 4; and although they often fired langridge, which continually whiſtled about our men, not a ſingle man was even touched; but we have no doubt a number of the enemy met with a worſe fate, as they were ſeen to fall.

About 4 o'clock we called a Council, and determined to have the veſſels immediately burnt, and iſſued orders to Col. M'Intoſh accordingly. Whereupon the Inverneſs, late Capt. M'Gillivray, loaded with rice and deerſkins, was ſet on fire, and cut looſe. Upon this the ſoldiers, in the moſt laughable confuſion, got aſhore in the marſh, while our rifle-men and field-pieces, with grape ſhot, were inceſſantly galling them. The ſhipping were now alſo in confuſion. Some got up the river under cover of the armed ſchooner, while others caught the flame; and, as night approached, exhibited a ſcene, as they paſſed and repaſſed with the tide, which, in any other but the preſent times, would be truly horrible, but is now a ſubject only of gratulation and applauſe.

The ſhips of Captains Inglis and Wardell, neither got up the river, or on fire. They were ordered on ſhore, and now are priſoners of Capt. Screven, in the country, and their veſſels brought down cloſe to the wharf. They were permitted to write to Capt. Barclay in the evening, to inform of their ſituation, and to requeſt an exchange of priſoners, which the latter peremptorily refuſed.

We have thus given you a particular detail of things as they really happened, to prevent the belief of any erroneous intelligence, and from which you will be competent to judge of our ſituation.

Col. M'Intoſh laid before the Board a reſolution of your Congreſs to aid us, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Lowndes; and we are very glad that you have determined to afford us further aſſiſtance. We wiſh it may arrive in time.

By order of the Council of Safety.

WILLIAM EWEN, Preſident.

To the Hon. the Congreſs, or Council of Safety, for South Carolina.

Printed from the original.

By order of Congreſs.

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

NEWBERN, *March* 29,

ON Thurſday laſt arrived here, in 12 days from St. Euſtatia, in the armed ſchooner Caſwell, Mr. John W. Stanly, of this place. He ſailed from Ocracock bar the 26th of January, in the brig Sally, Captain Ridge, and the 12th of February made the iſland of Martinique; where the veſſel was ſeized by the Pomona frigat, Captain Young, while ſhe lay becalmed about two miles from the town of St. Pierre, and while Mr. Stanly was gone on ſhore to obtain permiſſion to anchor there. The Pomona had anchored that night in the harbour of St. Pierre, and came out diſguiſed like a merchantman. A ſloop from Fairfield, in the ſame ſituation, was taken in company with the Sally.

Mr. Stanly, who was in St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadaloupe, and St. Euſtatia, brings us the following intelligence, viz. That an act, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the Britiſh Parliament, was arrived in the Weſt Indies. It took place the firſt day of January laſt, repeals the Boſton port bill, fiſhery bill, and ſome other offenſive ones; and in their room ſubſtitutes a general prohibitory act, by which all ſhips or veſſels belonging to the Thirteen United Colonies, wherever the ſame ſhall be found, or however circumſtanced, together with their cargoes, &c. and all ſhips whatever, with their cargoes, apparel, and furniture, which ſhall be found trading in any of the ſaid colonies, or coming to or going from trading with them, ſhall be deemed legal prizes to his Majeſty, as if the ſame were the effects of open enemies; and ſhall be ſo adjudged and taken in any Court of Admiralty, or other Court whatever. It diſtributes the money ariſing from the ſale of veſſels, &c. ſo taken, amongſt the officers and crews of thoſe ſhips of war that ſeize them, reſerving no part thereof to his Majeſty. It further inveſts the captures with a diſcretionary power, either to enter into his Majeſty's ſervice all maſters, paſſengers, and mariners, taken on board ſuch veſſels; or, if not wanted, to put them on ſhore in Great Britain, or any other part of his Majeſty's dominions, not in rebellion, &c. &c.

Mr. Stanly further informs, that ſeveral veſſels arrived in the Weſt Indies from England while he was there, ſome of them in ſhort paſſages, and that from all the prints he could ſee, and the accounts he could collect, there did not appear the moſt diſtant proſpect of a reconciliation; but, on the contrary, the Miniſtry were ſo determined, their majority in the Houſe ſo great, and their influence amongſt the people in general ſo extenſive, that the few friends we had were diſpirited, and all hopes of their being able to effect any thing in our favour deſpaired of.

That 40 ſail of tranſports, blown of the coaſt, had arrived at Antigua within a few weeks. Five of them had ſailed for Boſton, under convoy of the Viper; the remainder were to ſail in a few days, under convoy of the Hind, and ſeveral veſſels armed in Antigua with guns, &c. purchaſed partly in St. Euſtatia for that purpoſe.

That the Engliſh iſlands had been in the utmoſt diſtreſs for proviſions, which by this time muſt have been greatly increaſed, had not 40 or 50 ſail of American veſſels, chiefly proviſion loaded, and bound for foreign iſlands, been ſeized by the ſhips of war, and ſent into Antigua, St. Kitt's, Dominica, and Nevis; the inhabitants of which iſlands were ſo incenſed againſt the Americans, that thoſe who happened to be there were treated with the utmoſt ſeverity. Some have been ſhackled, and thrown into a dungeon, for only expreſſing their ſentiments; others obliged to quit their property, and fly to the French for that protection they could not find among the Engliſh. An inſtance of the firſt kind happened in Antigua while Mr. Stanly was in the iſlands, in the impriſonment of a Mr. Campbell of New York; and of the ſecond in the flight of Mr. Peter Wykoff of Philadelphia, againſt whom an information was lodged by one M'Connell, that he had ſeen Mr. Wykoff bear arms about twelve months before in Philadelphia. This was deemed high treaſon, as appears by a proclamation of Governor Shirley's, offering a Reward of 500l. for apprehending him.

Among the many veſſels ſeized under the prohibitory act are the following, viz. From New York, the ſloop Sally, Doge, Charming Polly, Truxen, America, Campbell, and ſchooner Polly, Alſtine. Rhode Iſland, ——, Capt. Sweet. Fairfield, ſloop Diamond, Whitney. Salem, brig America, Lambert. Philadelphia, ſhip Nancy, Kirby, and brig ——, Gregg. North Carolina, brig Sally, Ridge, and ſchooner ——, James Green, cleared by Governor Martin. Georgia, a brig, Capt. Deane. Virginia, a brig. South Carolina, brig Union, Boyd. Connecticut, a ſloop, Capt. Jones. New York, a ſloop, Capt. Gibbs.

The cruiſers are ſo exceedingly vigilant among the iſlands, that few veſſels eſcape them. Notwithſtanding which, a brig from Baltimore, a ſhip (Liberty, Capt. Monro) from Philadelphia, and two pilot boats from the ſame place, had got in ſafe to St. Martin's and St. Euſtatia early in this month.

The following quantities of powder were shipped from Martinique and Guadaloupe within a few weeks, besides large quantities from the Cape and St. Eustatia, which has caused that article to be as high as 5s. 6d. a pound, and none now to be had even at those extravagant prices.

For New London	20000	Five sail for New London,	
For Maryland	7000	sent out by N. Shaw, on	
For Piscataway	6000	account of the United	
For Ditto	5000	Colonies	40000
For Ditto	5000	For Plymouth	4000
For Rhode Island	9000	For South Carolina	20000
For Casco Bay	3000	For North Carolina	2200
			121200

A brig belonging to New York, with wines from Lisbon, got into St. Eustatia the 11th inst. The master says a requisition was daily expected to be made by the Court of Great Britain for the delivery of all American vessels in the port, which would undoubtedly be complied with. In Martinique and Guadaloupe there are at this time about 8000 troops, not long since arrived from France, who are industriously employed in repairing their old fortifications, and erecting new ones, particularly on the heights that command the plain through which the British troops passed to the back of Fort Royal when they reduced that place.

The French appear exceedingly friendly to the American cause, which they would have promoted by a much larger supply of arms and ammunition than they have hitherto imported, had they not been doubtful of the Americans submission to the claims of Parliament, and of course a discontinuance of the demand for warlike stores, which in that case would remain in the hands of the importers.

The common toast among the French, from the General down to the merchant, is, *the independence of America*; until which is declared, they say our war with England can only be looked on as a domestic broil, unworthy the public countenance of those powers who would cheerfully enter into friendship and alliance with them, could it be done with propriety. It is a truth, that a certain great man in those islands wishes to have the honour of transmitting to his Most Christian Majesty an application from the Continental Congress to the Court of France, which he would engage should be presented and answered, *provided it was dated the first year of the republic of America.*

On the seizure of the before-mentioned brig, Captain Ridge, a memorial was presented to the Count de Choiseul, Governor of Martinique, and General Nozier, representing the taking loaded provisions, so much wanted in the island, and within so small a distance of their harbour, as contrary to the established custom, distressing to the inhabitants, and insulting to the flag of his Most Christian Majesty, praying that orders might be given to prevent the like in future. The General ordered two frigates immediately to receive their full complement of men, and to cruize for the security and safe conduct of American vessels bound into that island; and demanded by a flag of truce a restoration of the brig and sloop taken as before-mentioned. These frigates protected several vessels while Mr. Stanly was there, particularly Captain Denison of this port.

A privateer sloop of 10 guns, and a fine brig of 16, were fitted out, the first in Martinique, the second in St. Eustatia, and sent to America; and it is not to be doubted but that any continental armed vessels that might cruize in those seas would be admitted into the French ports, and protected while there.

NEW YORK, *March* 25.

WE hear that ten sail of American vessels have been cut out of the harbour of St. Thomas's, by some English ships of war, and carried to Antigua.

General Washington has already detached six regiments for this place, who are already advanced 100 miles towards it; 2000 men from Connecticut are coming; thirteen other regiments will soon be here, so that we shall in a few days have an army of at least 20,000 men to oppose our enemies, and we have a train of 200 pieces of cannon ready to salute them.

A letter from Cambridge, dated the 14th mentions, that about one third of the King's troops, with the horse, had embarked and sailed, the rest were embarking in the utmost hurry and confusion. They had plundered the town of merchandise, and such of the most valuable effects as they could carry off; the rest they destroyed, and gave out that they were bound to Halifax. Most of the principal Tories were likewise embarking in all the vessels they could hire, which they were obliged to work themselves, as no seamen were to be had.

General Putnam, with a proper number of troops, was on his way to New York.

Ship Dutchess of Gordon, North River, March 16, 1776.

To the inhabitants of the colony of NEW YORK.

NOTWITHSTANDING prejudice, delusion, and faction, have hitherto, among too many, usurped the seat of reason and reflection, and every exhortation I have offered to the inhabitants of this province (in whose affection I have been taught to be happy) has been reviled and treated with neglect; yet, as my wishes for their prosperity, and feelings for their calamities, cannot easily be suppressed, even towards the disobedient, I cannot but repeat my endeavours to recall those who have revolted from their allegiance to a sense of their duty, and to comfort those who have been the objects of oppression for their zealous attachment to our happy constitution, and their steady obedience to the sovereignty of the British empire.

It is in the clemency and authority of Great Britain only, under God, that we can look for happiness, peace, and protection; and I have it in command from the King to encourage, by every means in my power, the expectation in his Majesty's well-disposed subjects in this government of every assistance and protection the state of Great Britain will enable his Majesty to afford them, and to cherish every appearance of a disposition on their part to withstand the tyranny and misrule which accompany the acts of those who have but too well hitherto succeeded in the total subversion of legal government. Under such assurances, therefore, I exhort all the friends to good order, and our justly admired constitution, still to preserve that constancy of mind which is inherent in the breasts of virtuous and loyal citizens, and I trust a very few months will relieve them from their present oppressed, injured, and insulted condition.

England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, have united to place their whole strength, power, and confidence in his Majesty's hands. The numerous addresses from all parts of the King's dominions in Europe speak the loyalty and zeal with which his subjects there engage to support his Majesty in asserting and maintaining the just sovereignty of the British empire over all its members.

The British State moves not by sudden and violent sallies, nor wantonly oppresses: She has lenity for her basis, and is distinguished for moderation and forbearance; but when her just indignation is roused, the experience of other nations can testify her weight and force. It cannot be sufficiently lamented, that the conduct of this country has called for so severe a rod. May a timely and dutiful submission avert its stroke.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the door is still open to such honest, but deluded people, as shall avail themselves of the justice and benevolence which the supreme legislature has held out to them of being restored to the King's grace and peace, and that proper steps have been taken for passing a commission for that purpose, under the great seal of Great Britain, in conformity to a provision in a late act of Parliament, the commissioners thereby to be appointed having also power to inquire into the state and condition of the colonies for effecting a restoration of public tranquillity.

WILLIAM TRYON.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 25.

WE hear the humane General Howe has burnt the pretty little town of Nantaiket, in Boston harbour; and that many of the tories, not being able to get off with the fleet, have thrown themselves on the mercy of their countrymen.

Extract of a letter, received by express, from the best authority, dated Head Quarters, CAMBRIDGE, *March* 19, 1776.

"SIR,

"It is with the greatest pleasure I inform you, that on Sunday last the 17th instant, about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the ministerial army evacuated the town of Boston, and that the forces of the United Colonies are in actual possession thereof. I beg leave to congratulate you, Sir, and the Honourable Congress on this happy event; and particularly as it was effected without endangering the lives and property of the remaining unhappy inhabitants.

"I have great reason to imagine their flight was precipitated by the appearance of a work which I had ordered to be thrown up last Saturday night on an eminence at Dorchester which lay nearest to Boston Neck, called Newk's Hill. The town, though it has suffered greatly, is not in so bad a state as I expected to find it.

"As soon as the ministerial troops had quitted the town, I ordered a thousand men (who had had the smallpox) under the command of General Putnam, to take possession of the heights, which I shall endeavour to fortify in such a manner as to prevent their return, should they attempt it; but as they are still in the harbour, I thought it not prudent to march off with the main body of the army until I should be fully satisfied they had quitted the coast. I have therefore only detached five regiments, besides the rifle battalion, to New York, and shall keep the remainder here till all suspicion of their return ceases.

"The situation in which I found their works evidently discovered that their retreat was made with the greatest precipitation. They have left their barracks, and other works of wood, at Bunker's Hill, &c. all standing, and have destroyed but a small part of their lines. They have also left a number of fine pieces of cannon which they spiked up, also a very large iron mortar, and (as I am informed) they have thrown another over the end of your wharf.

"I have employed proper persons to drill the cannon, and doubt not I shall save the most of them. I am not able to procure an exact list of all the stores they have left; as soon as it can be done, I shall take care to transmit it to you. From an estimate of what the quartermaster-general has already discovered, the amount will be 25 or 30,000l."

Notwithstanding the various reports of the fate of Col. ALLEN, who was taken and sent to England in irons by General Prescot, we are assured, by a Gentleman now in this city, that he saw him in England, confined in a loathsome jail, and suffering under a heavy load of irons. How different the situation of ALLEN and Prescot! The first taken fighting for life, liberty, and property, is treated as a villain; while the other, taken fighting to support the cruel edicts of a tyrannical Ministry, whose aim is to rob and enslave, is lodged at a first rate tavern in this city, and fed with the best the markets afford. Oh! George! who is the savage? After this, can any man blame the Americans, should they retaliate?

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 6.

THE Duke of Cumberland packet arrived a few days ago, from Falmouth, with Government despatches for Lord Dunmore. It is said she left England the 23d of January, and brings advice, that Lord Cornwallis sailed about the same time, with a number of transports, under convoy of twelve frigates; the place of their destination uncertain. The packet was at South Carolina, but found Lord William Campbell had left the province, and joined Governor Martin at Cape Fear. Some Gentlemen from below say, that soon after the arrival of this vessel they published a paper which was called a declaration of war against the colonies, and received it with loud acclamations.

Some prisoners, and sailors who had been pressed, lately made their escape from the fleet, and came to this city last Thursday, accompanied by a soldier of the 14th regiment, who deserted his post at Lord Dunmore's entrenchment.

It is reported, that Lord Dunmore has sent to England, in the Duke of Cumberland packet, which sailed last Wednesday, four French Gentlemen, who were lately taken in a vessel bound here from Cape Nichola Mole, pretending he has found letters upon them which prove their business was to treat with the Congress.

On Monday last Edmund Randolph, Esq; was elected to represent this city in Convention, in the room of George Wythe, Esq; one of our Delegates at the Congress.

We are informed the Roebuck is stationed between cape Henlopen and cape May, the Liverpool between cape Henry and cape Charles, and tenders constantly sailing from one ship to the other, looking out for the Philadelphia fleet, which is now expected to return to the continent. Should Admiral Hopkins meet with those ships and tenders, we hope he will give a good account of them. It has been a current report, for two days past, that the Roebuck is already taken.

☞ *The Ordinance of Convention directs a meeting of the Delegates on the first* Monday *in* May *annually, and it is expected there will be a full meeting, as matters of the greatest importance are to come under immediate consideration. It may not be amiss to refer all concerned, to the ordinance, for the form and time of returns.*

Advertisements.

TREASURY OFFICE, April 6, 1776.

PURSUANT to the Directions of the General Convention, I have appointed Mr. John H. Norton *to sign the new Treasury Notes of the Denomination of* 12s. 6d. 10s. *and* 5s. *in the Room of Major* Josiah Parker, *who is engaged in other public Service. Mr.* Norton, *with Major* George Lyne, *will also sign the Bills of* 20s.

N. B. *It is hoped, and expected, that the Sheriffs, Clerks, and Inspectors will,* without Fail, *settle all their Accounts, and pay the several Balances due to the Treasury in the Course of this Month, as* no Indulgencies *can be given.*

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *April* 3, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. WILLIAM FORSYTH.

To be SOLD, *at* STRATFORD,

A CONSIDERABLE Part of the personal Estate of the late Hon. *Philip Ludwell Lee*, Esq; consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other Articles too tedious to particularize. The Sale will begin on *Monday* the 15th of *April*, if fair, otherwise next fair Day, and continue until the Whole is sold. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, on Bond and Security, for all Articles above 40s. but on Failure of punctual Payment, the Bonds to carry Interest from the Day of Sale.

THE ADMINISTRATORS.

WARWICK, *March* 20, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately, and expect to return in a few Months. Any person who has a Demand against me may receive Payment on Application to Mr. *David Leitch*, Merchant at *Warwick*, and his Receipt will be valid against me for any Sums that it may be convenient for those who are in my Debt to pay in my Absence.——Mr. *Leitch* has a genteel Mulatto Servant, about 17 Years old, and two valuable Horses, for Sale, on easy Terms.

HENRY B. LIGHTFOOT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 6, 1776.

WAS taken up at *Burwell*'s Ferry, a small BOAT, which the Owner may have on applying to the Subscriber, in Capt. *Gibson*'s Company, proving his Property, and paying Charges. 2 JOHN POLKE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 6, 1776.

FOUND, last *Sunday*, by a Negro Man of mine, a 5l. Bill. The Owner, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again by applying to 2 JAMES COCKE.

MARCH 25, 1776.

ALL Persons indebted to me are requested to make Payment as soon as possible to Mr. *Robert Hart* of *Spotsylvania*, and those who have Demands against me unsatisfied are desired to apply. MALCOLM HART.

PETERSBURG, *March* 28, 1776.

WHEREAS there are many Accounts still unsettled on the Books at our Store in *Charlotte*, formerly kept by Mr. *Samuel Wimbish*, but by Mr. *William Barksdale* since last Fall, who has still full Power to settle and adjust the same, to pay and receive, and grant Acquittances; and as Mr. *Wimbish* is about to leave the Colony (in Order to prevent future Disputes) all those that have open Accounts on the Books are desired to apply immediately, and adjust the same, as no Discount, otherwise than what are on the Books, will be allowed after his Departure.

(‖) WILLIAM CALL,
Survivor of *Field & Call*.

Wanted immediately,

MONEY for BILLS of EXCHANGE, to be drawn by

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

COLCHESTER, *March* 23, 1776.

ALL Persons who have any Claims against the Estate of Col. *Robert Bolling*, deceased, late of *Buckingham*, are requested to bring them in to Col. *William Fleming*, or *Archibald Bolling*, Esquire.

2 THOMAS FLEMING.

CHARLES CITY, *March* 25, 1776.

I SOME Time ago was unfortunate enough to marry a Woman by the Name of *Mary Maria Milmount Parris*, but have since found her right Name was *Elizabeth Beaver*. Finding myself thus imposed upon, and her Conduct different from that of a good Woman, I have separated from her, and hereby forewarn all Persons from crediting her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt of her contracting.

JOHN KERR.

PRINCE GEORGE, *April* 1, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony soon. ‖ THOMAS ROBERTSON.

WARWICK, *March* 26, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. 2‖ CHRISTOPHER MILLAR.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Halifax* County, the 3d of *March*, in the Night Time, a Negro Fellow named DANIEL, about 35 Years of Age, straight made, talks plain, is blacker than common, bow-legged, has high Shins, a Scar on the Top of one of his Feet, occasioned by a Burn, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, and had on, when he went away, a *German* Serge Coat with white Shalloon Lining, white *Russia* Drill Breeches, and blue and white Stockings. As he is artful, I do not doubt but he has procured a forged Pass. He rode away a DARK BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, 8 Years old, branded on the Shoulder with Something resembling P q, only that the Bottoms of the Letters are joined together; and had on an old Saddle, with a Hog Skin Seat. Whoever will deliver the said Negro to me shall receive ten Pounds Reward, and fifty Shillings for Horse and Saddle.

(‖) EVAN RAGLAND.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Mr. *James Hunter*'s Pasture in *King George*, a large BAY MARE, 5 Years old, not branded, shod all Fours, has a Star in her Forehead, both hind Feet white, and a hanging Mane, and Switch Tail. Whoever delivers her to the Subscriber, in *Fredericksburg*, shall have 20s. Reward, and reasonable Charges.

4‖ JAMES HUNTER, Junior.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 17th of *March*, a DARK BAY MARE about 4 Feet 4 Inches high, 5 Years old this Summer, paces, trots, and gallops. She is not branded, but has a remarkable Scar on her Buttock, occasioned by a Burn. One of her hind Feet is white. Forty Shillings Reward will be given to any Person who delivers the said Mare to me in *Charles City*. LYDIA CREW.

TAKEN up, *in Lunenburg*, a DARK BAY MARE about 3 Years old, 4 Feet and an Inch high, has a little White on her hind Foot, a small Star in her Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock IC. (‖) JOHN ARVIN

Just come to Hand, and to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

A large and exact VIEW of the late

BATTLE at CHARLESTOWN,

Elegantly coloured, Price one Dollar.

Also an excellent MAP of

The present SEAT of CIVIL WAR,

Taken by an able Draughtsman who was on the Spot at the late Engagement. Price one Dollar.

POETS CORNER.

The PIPE.

CHARMER of a loneſome hour!
Pipe enchanting! furnace bright!
Thou a clogged brain can'ſt ſcour,
And the heavy heart make light.
But, tobacco, lovely plant,
When I ſee thee loſt in air,
Swift as lightning ſhoot aſlant,
I behold life's picture fair.
I, like thee, a vital ſpark,
Fed by aſhes, call to mind
That one day it muſt be dark,
Nought but aſhes left behind.
Bluſhing I ſurvey the chaſe,
While the ſmoke we both purſue;
I as eager in my race,
And as nimble full as you.

ROSEGILL, *March* 16, 1776.

KING HEROD

STANDS here, and will cover Mares the enſuing Seaſon at the uſual Price, 4l. each Mare. He is in high Order; great Care will be taken of the Mares, but ſhould any ſtray away, and be loſt, they will not be anſwered for.

To be RENTED *till the 1ſt of* September *next,*

THE Houſes at *Aylett's* Warehouſe, now occupied by the Subſcriber, conſiſting of a very commodious Store Houſe, a Counting-Houſe, Lumber Houſe, and Stable, with a large Paſture, ſeveral Acres of which are ſowed in Wheat, under a good Fence. For Terms apply to Meſſ. *Dixon* and *Hunter*, or to

2‖ JAMES GOVAN.

TO BE SOLD,
A VALUABLE
NEGRO MAN

About 25 Years of Age, who is a good Hoſtler, Gardener, and Houſe Servant.----Inquire of the Printers.

ABOUT the 3d of *November* 1774 I paſſed four Bonds to *Thomas Appelbury* and *John Liſle*, both of *Albemarle* County, of thirty Pounds each, for a certain Tract of LAND; the firſt Bond due the 25th of *December* 1775, the ſecond the 25th of *December* 1776, the third the 25th of *December* 1777, and the fourth and laſt the 25th of *December* 1778. But as they have not complied with their Contract, I am determined not to pay the ſaid Bonds, and accordingly forewarn all Perſons againſt taking Aſſignments of the ſame.

2‖ DANIEL LIGHTFOOT.

MARCH 26, 1776.

THE Subſcribers to the Fund for Relief of Clergymen's Widows and Orphans are to meet on *Saturday* the 11th of *May* next. Their Officers for the preſent Year are the Rev. Meſſ. *Adam Smyth*, *Thomas Feild*, *William Harriſon*, *Alexander White*, *Henry Skyring*, and *Samuel King*, Truſtees; the Rev. *Thomas Davies* Morning, and the Rev. *Samuel Sheild* Afternoon Preacher; and the Rev. *John Camm* Treaſurer.

By Order.

JACOB BRUCE, Clerk.

MANCHESTER, *March* 20, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

‖ PETER SHIRREFF.

FALMOUTH, *March* 10, 1776.

I intend for SCOTLAND immediately.

(2‖) WALTER BUCHANAN.

PETERSBURG, *March* 21, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

WILLIAM KENNEDY.
JAMES BROWN.

‖

LOUISA, *March* 18, 1776.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 16th Inſtant, a likely Negro Fellow named JACOB, who is about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, 30 Years old, ſquare and well made, is very black, and has a down Look; had on, and took with him, a coarſe blue Cloth great Coat, a fine brown mixed coloured Broadcloth Body Coat, double-breaſted ſcarlet Cloth Waiſtcoat, a Pair of very good Buckſkin Breeches, knit Yarn Stockings, very good Hat and Shoes, and alſo ſeveral Shirts of white and brown Linen, and ſome Money. He was born in *Pennſylvania*, bred a Farmer, pretends to great Skill in Farriery, ſpeaks in the *Scotch-Iriſh* Dialect, and in Converſation frequently uſes the Words *moreover* and *likewiſe*; and as he can read and write, will probably forge a Paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid Slave, and ſecures him ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have 40s. if taken in *Louiſa*, *Albemarle*, or *Orange*; if in any other County in the Colony 5l. and if taken out of the Colony 10l. paid by

DAVID HOOPS.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, thirteen HOGS, about two Years old, marked with a Crop in each Ear, an Underkeel in the left, and an Overkeel in the right; they are ſpotted black, white, and blue. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. 10s.

‖ WILLIAM BARRY.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover* County, ſeven SHEEP, namely, a black Ewe, marked with a Crop in the left Ear, and a Crop and Slit in the right; a white Ewe, with a Crop and Swallowfork in the left Ear, and a Crop in the right. Theſe Ewes came to my Plantation the Summer before laſt, each with an unmarked Lamb, and the other three have been raiſed from them ſince. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s.

JOHN AUSTIN.

The noted ſwift Horſe

TRISTRAM SHANDY,

NOW in full Health and Vigour, ſtands at *Beverley Plain*, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, and will cover Mares this Seaſon at 50s. Good Paſturage gratis, and great Care will be taken of the Mares; but I will not be anſwerable for any that may get away.-------TRISTRAM SHANDY was got by *Morton's* TRAVELLER, his Dam by JANUS, out of a fine *Engliſh* Mare.

4‖ JAMES UPSHAW.

FEARNOUGHT

STANDS at *Hicks's Ford*, in *Brunſwick* County, to cover at 40s. ready Money for a ſingle Leap, or 6l. the Seaſon, payable in *October* next. Good Paſturage, and Entertainment for Gentlemen's Servants, gratis; but I will not be liable for any Mares that may get away, or be ſtolen.

W. EDWARDS.

The celebrated high bred Horſe

YOUNG FEARNOUGHT,

WILL ſtand at my Stable the enſuing Seaſon, and cover Mares at 20s. the Leap, or 3l. Leap and Trial.---- The Pedigree of this Horſe is ſo well known as to make a Deſcription needleſs. His Figure, together with the Size and Form of his Colts, are ſuch as render him, in the Eſteem of the beſt Judges, *deſervedly* one of the beſt covering Horſes in *America*. He is a fine Cheſtnut Sorrel, and full ſized. Good Paſturage will be furniſhed for Mares, and great Care taken of them, but I will not be anſwerable for Accidents. Thoſe Gentlemen who ſend Mares will be good enough to ſend the Money, or their Notes of Hand payable on Demand. WILLIAM GAY.

CUMBERLAND, *March* 1, 1776.

The beautiful high blooded bay Horſe

LAUREL

STANDS at my Plantation in the upper End of *Caroline* County, and will cover Mares the enſuing Seaſon at the very low Price of 10s. the ſingle Leap, 20s. the Seaſon, or 35s. Enſurance.

MICHAEL YATES.

☞ LAUREL was got by OLD FEARNOUGHT, his Dam by the ſame Horſe; his Grandam was a fine blooded Mare; he was bred by *George Baylor*, Eſquire, and is eſteemed equal to any Horſe in the Colony.----I have Paſturage for the Mares under a good Fence, gratis; but I will not be anſwerable for Eſcapes, or any Accidents whatever. 2‖

LOUDOUN, *March* 15, 1776.

ALL thoſe indebted to Mr. ANDREW LEITCH, Merchant in *Dumfries*, for Dealings in the Store, are hereby deſired to make Payment to the Subſcriber, and to take Notice, that no other Perſon has any Right to grant Diſcharges for the ſame. ‖ HUGH STEUART.

☞ The ſaid *Steuart* alſo gives Notice, that he is no Way connected in Trade with ſaid *Leitch*.

BLANDFORD, *March* 12, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

THOMAS CRAUFURD.

ON my Journey from WILLIAMSBURG, through *Cobham*, over *Wall's* Bridge, in *Surry* County, I loſt a ſmall MOROCCO LEATHER POCKET BOOK, with Aſs Skin Leaves, containing the following Paper Bills, as well as I can remember, viz. One or two of 12l. three of 8, one of 5, one of 3, one of 2, ſix or ſeven of 1, and a few ſmall Bills; alſo ſome Orders, and a Letter directed to *Thomas Newton*, Jun. Eſquire. Whoever will deliver the above to Capt. *Arthur Sinclair* at *Cobham*, to the Printers hereof, or the Subſcriber at *Warwick*, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. CHARLES THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD

At BLANDFORD, *on* MONDAY *the 5th of* APRIL *next, to the higheſt Bidders,*

THREE very valuable Negro Fellows, one of whom is a very good Ship Carpenter; alſo two SCHOONER-FLATS, one 85, the other 70 Hogſheads Burthen. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with approved Security, to

THOMAS CRAUFURD.
JOSHUA POYTHRESS, Jun.

PORMSMOUTH, *February* 26, 1776.

WHEN I publiſhed my Intention of leaving this Colony, in the *Norfolk* Gazette, laſt *Auguſt*, I intended that *Alexander Roxburgh* ſhould conduct the Buſineſs of the Concern of *Cuming*, *Warwick*, and Co. during my Abſence; but finding he cannot obtain Liberty to come here to take Charge of the Company's Affairs, and that my Abſence is immediately neceſſary, I am under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of preventing *Anthony Roxburgh* from leaving the Country, as he intended and wiſhed, that he may, in my Abſence, conduct and tranſact the Buſineſs of the ſaid Concern; for which Purpoſe I have fully empowered him, as well as *Alexander Roxburgh*, to act for the Concern in every Reſpect as I myſelf could; and of which I hereby requeſt all Perſons concerned to take Notice.

‖ ANTHONY WARWICK.

LOST, *in or near* YORK *Town*,

A GOLD WATCH,

with Gold Hands, the Maker's Name *Delander*; ſhe runs on a Diamond, and had to her a Lady's Steel Chain, with a Seal of *Virginia* Stone ſet in Gold, ornamented with a Coat of Arms.---- Whoever delivers it to the Printers ſhall be genteelly rewarded.

OSCAR,

A BEAUTIFUL Sorrel, 5 Feet 3 Inches high (got by YOUNG SNIP, his Dam by Lord *Morton's* ARABIAN, his Grandam by OLD CRAB, his Great Grandam by the BALD GALLOWAY, his Great Great Grandam by *Darley's* ARABIAN, out of BAY BOLTON's Dam) and in high Perfection, ſtands this Year to cover Mares at Mr. *Alexander Shaw's* Plantation on *Monk's Neck*, about 8 Miles above *Peterſburg*, in *Dinwiddie* County, where there are between 3 and 400 Acres of as fine Paſturage as any in the lower Parts of the Colony, great Part of it being exceeding fine Meadow, where Mares that come by the Seaſon will be taken great Care of, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may eſcape. Gentlemen who ſend Mares may rely on their being returned in good Order. A Piſtole ready Money, or a Guinea if booked, for the ſingle Leap, or three Piſtoles by the Seaſon. NEILL BUCHANAN, Junior.

HANOVER *Town*, *March* 14, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

MALCOLM HART.

AMELIA, *March* 10, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

‖ GEORGE WRIGHT.

LOST, the 5th Inſtant, in *Williamſburg*, out of a Gentleman's Pocket, 100 SLIPS of the new PISTEREEN BILLS. A Reward of 5l. will be given to any Perſon who delivers the above to Capt. *Charles Fleming* of the 7th Regiment, or the Printers of this Paper. ‖

RUN away from the Vineyard, a little below *Williamſburg*, a Negro Man named SAUNDY, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, about 27 Years old, knock kneed; had on, when he went away, a dark red *Newmarket* Coat. I have been informed he is lurking about *Williamſburg*. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 15s. Reward, beſides what the law allows.

tf ANDREW ESTAVE.

The beautiful high bred cheſtnut Horſe

DAMON,

FULL 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and well proportioned, now riſing 8 Years old, and in the higheſt Perfection, ſtands at my Plantation in *Glouceſter* County, and will cover Mares at 4l. the Seaſon, or 30s. the Leap. The Gentlemen who ſend Mares to him muſt ſend the Money, or promiſſory Notes payable on Demand; otherwiſe they will not be received. I have very fine Paſtures for the Mares, and will have great Care taken of them, but will not be liable for any that may ſtray away.

NORTH *River*, GLOUCESTER *County*. } 6 MANN PAGE, Junior.

CYPHAX

STANDS at the Subſcriber's Plantation in *James City*, and covers Mares at ten Shillings the Leap, twenty five Shillings the Seaſon, and forty Shillings to enſure a Foal. He is juſt riſing eight Years old, a beautiful Bay, fifteen Hands and an Inch high. He was got by the noted old Horſe JANUS, out of an imported Mare. Good Paſturage *gratis*, but I will not be anſwerable for any Mares that may get away or die.

5‖ JOHN WALKER.

GODOLPHIN,

A BEAUTIFUL bright Bay, high blooded, about 6 Years old, and in great Perfection, ſtands at Mr. *John Baird's* Plantation in *Prince George* County, near *Blandford*, to cover Mares the enſuiug Seaſon, at a Guinea the Leap ready Money, or 5l. by the Seaſon payable in *October* 1777, but may be diſcharged by the Payment of 3l. in *December* next, or 4l. in *May* following. The Number of Mares put to *Godolphin*, ſince he has been allowed to cover, has gained him ſuch Reputation, as well for the Certainty of his getting Colts, as for their Size and Beauty, that a further Deſcription of him is needleſs.-- I have procured two fine large Paſtures, under excellent Fences, and the greateſt Care will be taken of the Mares; but I will run no Riſk. 8‖

THOMAS FEILD.

ROCKINGHAM,

A FINE bay Horſe, 16 Hands high, and well proportioned, will ſtand at Capt. *William Denſon's* on *Cypreſs* Creek, in the lower End of *Bute* County, to cover Mares at 3l. the Seaſon, or 30s. the Leap, *Virginia* Money. If Gentlemen will pay by the firſt of *October*, I will take 40s. the Seaſon, and 20s. the Leap. Capt. *Denſon* has good Paſturage for the Mares, and good Entertainment for Gentlemen *gratis*, and will uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to prevent any Mares getting away; but I will not be liable for any that may get away. JOHN WILLIS.

☞ ROCKINGHAM was got by PARTNER, upon an imported Mare belonging to Colonel *Thomas Nelſon*, called BLOSSOM. PARTNER was got by the old *Engliſh* Horſe TRAVELLER, upon the imported running Mare SELIMA. BLOSSOM was got by old SLOE, a famous King's Plate Horſe; her Dam was a Mare belonging to Lord *Rockingham*, that won the King's Plate of a Hundred Guineas for five Years old Mares at *Hambleton*, in *Yorkſhire*, and was got by REGULUS, the Sire of FEARNOUGHT. (11)

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION where I now live, containing 320 Acres of Land, ſituated about three Miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon is a large new Brick Dwelling-Houſe 54 Feet by 32, with four Rooms and a flush Paſſage below Stairs, and five Rooms above, very commodiouſly contrived, and the Building well executed; a Brick Kitchen 32 Feet by 16, two Rooms below and two above Stairs, with all other neceſſary Offices in good Repair, and ſeveral Orchards of the beſt Kinds of Fruit Trees. This Seat being well known, I think a more accurate Deſcription unneceſſary. The Time of Payment will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer, and the Terms known by applying to Mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or

tf ROBERT NEWSUM.

The noted Horſe

OLD PARTNER,

As VIGOROUS *as ever he was,*

WILL cover Mares this Seaſon, at my Houſe in *Dinwiddie*, about 16 Miles from *Peterſburg*, on the main Road from thence to *Halifax* Town, at the low Prices (having conſidered the Scarcity of Money) of THREE POUNDS the Seaſon, and TWENTY SHILLINGS the Leap; the Leap Money to be in Hand; if booked, THIRTY SHILLINGS. Thoſe whom I know to be careful may have the Pregnancy of their Mares enſured for SIX POUNDS. Excellent Paſturage, under very ſtrong Fences, and Entertainment for Servants attending Mares, *gratis*. The utmoſt Attention will be paid the Mares; but I cannot be liable for Eſcapes and Theft.

4 ROWANTY, *March* 1776. ROBERT SKIPWITH.